

which was referred to the Sub-Collector of Customs, at Geelong, and to the Collector of Customs at Van Diemen's Land, Mr. Barnes, who was then on a visit of inspection at Port Phillip, and in consequence of their report, which showed that great expense must be incurred if the prayer of the petition was acceded to, expense which the state of the revenue did not appear to authorise, no further steps were taken in the matter.

The House went into Committee, in pursuance of adjournment, on the Customs Bill.

Some discussion took place as to whether there should be, as provided by the thirty-third clause, a fixed minimum penalty, or whether a large discretion should be left to the magistrates to fine or to remit penalties. Finally this clause was adopted as printed.

In the 40th clause an alteration was made, upon the motion of the Attorney General, vesting the power of making coasting regulations in the Governor of the colony, instead of the Commissioners of Customs in England.

The 41st clause, by which it was proposed to exempt from duty the produce imported from Van Diemen's Land, having been read, it was suggested by Mr. Windeyer that the authorities in Van Diemen's Land having evinced no desire of reciprocity in this particular; but having, on the contrary, imposed a tax upon the tobacco imported from New South Wales, the propriety of introducing such a clause as this was very questionable. The Colonial Secretary and Mr. Therry expressed a similar opinion, and after a very brief conversation,

The Collector of Customs asked permission to withdraw the clause, which was granted.

The remaining clauses of the Bill, up to 71st inclusive, were then gone through and adopted with the exception of clauses, 38, 44, 51, 62, 64, 66, which were postponed.

The Council having resumed, the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Windeyer, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Privilege Committee, and moved, pursuant to the 59th Standing Order of the House, that strangers do now withdraw.

Strangers having accordingly withdrawn; the report was read.

Moved, that this Council do now adopt the report of the Committee.

Moved, as an amendment; that the report be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Debate ensued.

Question put on the amendment.

Council divided.

AYES.

NOES.

The Colonial Secretary Captain Dumaresq
The Attorney-General Mr. Coghill
The Commander of the Mr. Lowe
Forces Mr. Young
Mr. Berry Mr. Windeyer
The Auditor-General Mr. Blaxland
Mr. Suttor Major Wentworth
Mr. Bowman Mr. Foster
Mr. Robinson Mr. Cowper
Dr. Lang Mr. Panton
Mr. Elwin Dr. Nicholson, (teller)
Mr. Therry
Mr. Icely

AYES.

NOES.

The Collector of Customs
Mr. Lord
Mr. Bradley
The Colonial Treasurer
(teller).

Report to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Moved, that the report be printed.

Question put and passed, and report ordered to be printed accordingly.

Moved, that this Council do now adjourn until Thursday next.

Question put and passed.

LITERARY REGISTER.

THE DYING CONVICT'S LETTER.

["AMONG the few who died in June 1794, was a convict of the name of Gillies. His death took place on the morning of the *Speedy's* arrival from England; by which ship a letter was received addressed to him, admonishing him of the uncertainty of life, recommending him early to think of the end of it, and acquainting him with the death of his wife, a child, and two other near relations. He had ceased to breathe a few moments before this distressful intelligence would otherwise have reached him."—*Collins' History of New South Wales, chap. 13.* These verses were suggested by the above paragraph, though it will be seen the writer has not confined himself to the facts, as therein related.]

In mental agony he lifted up
His voice to him who hears the sufferer's prayer;
"Merciful God! withhold this bitter cup,
My failing strength, a little while, repair,—
Oh, let me hear once more, before I go,
Of her whom my rash crime has steep'd in shame and woe!"

There was a pause—he knew by the glad hum
Of expectation round his squalid couch,
An English ship had anchor'd there was come
To land, a boat with letters,—scarce they touch
The beach, when a soul'd missive met the eye
Of one he sent to enquire;—'tis his! now read, and die

"My dear lost son."—they wera his father's words,—
"In grief unbounded I now write to thee;
And oh! I fear my heart's sore-strained chords
Will break long ere thine answer reaches me;
Only for that I live;—alas, alas!
How, like the morning dews, our earthly joys all pass!

"O, son, repent thee, while the day is thine,
Trust not the morrow,—death may come before;
Let not God's anger smite thee 'midst thy sin,
Turn, turn, and mercy at his feet implore!
How shall I tell thee, too-unhappy son,
Whose head, to warn thy soul, his wrath has fall'n upon?"

"She whom thou didst bring home, in life's fair morn,
To sit where sat thy mother, by our hearth;
Whose smiles were of a guileless spirit born,
Whose sadness seem'd more sweet than others mirth;
She who so clung to thee, when guilt and shame,
Like a foul leprosy, covered thy felon's name!

"Forgive my anguished heart, my son, if hard
The words I've written;—she is gone to rest!
Yet fairer should have been her love's reward,
Cruel it was to wound that gentle breast
So deeply and so ruthlessly!—with her
Sleeps thy fair boy; he, too, shares the dark sepulchre."

He ceased to read, his bony hand still clenched
The opened letter, as he backward fell
Upon his sea weed pillow; death was quenching
The feeble light in his cold heart,—'twas well!
Yet once again, to search that scroll, he strove,
For words he knew were there, of her departed love.

Vain was his dying effort, to unfold
The written treasure,—but not all in vain,—
That struggle freed his soul from earth's faint hold,
His sin and suffering past! the prisoner's chain
Had a light pressure for his pulseless limb;
An ignominious grave in pity closed o'er him!

H. PARKES.

WORLD-WEARINESS.

TO HER I LOVE.

There's a world-weariness that often comes
Over the natural gladness of my soul!
As out of the wild south dim winds uproll
A summer tempest's congregating glooms:
And as, in ominous birth, the thunder booms
Then o'er the hills—so, muttering deep, Despair
Bodes ill to all that Hope hath pictured fair,
Until the Future a drear hue assumes!
Still, in my being's darken'd heaven, one star
Shines ever, and the mirkest clouds that are,
Touch'd by its beams, so beautiful see,
Grow golden,—and a dear dream whispers me,
'Tis thy sweet spirit that thus glows afar,
A constant promise of felicity.

CHARLES HARPUR.

Jerry's Plains, July, 1844.

Duel.—A duel may still be granted in some cases by the law of England, and only there. That the church allowed it anciently, appears by this:—in their public liturgies, there were prayers appointed for the duellists to say; the judge used to bid them go to such a church and pray, &c. But whether is this lawful? If you grant any war lawful, I make no doubt but to convince it. War is lawful, because God is the only judge between two, that is supreme. Now, if a difference happen between two subjects, and it cannot be decided by human testimony, why may not they put it to God to judge between them by the permission of the prince? Nay, what if we should bring it down, for argument's sake, to the swordmen. One gives me the lie; it is a great disgrace to take it; the law has made no provision to give remedy for the injury, (if you can suppose anything an injury for which the law gives no remedy;) why am not I, in this case, supreme, and may, therefore, right myself? 2. A duke ought to fight with a gentleman. The reason is this: the gentleman will say to the duke, "It is true, you hold a higher place in the state than I; there is a great distance between you and me—but your dignity does not privilege you to do me an injury: as soon as ever you do me an injury, you make yourself my equal, I challenge you:" and in sense the duke is bound to answer him. This will give you some light to understand the quarrel betwixt a prince and his subjects: though there be a vast distance between him and them, and they are to obey him, according to their contract, yet he hath no power to do them an injury; then they think themselves as much bound to vindicate their right, as they are to obey his lawful commands, nor is there any other measure of justice left upon earth but arms.—*Selden's Table Talk.*

Genius in Distress.—The following advertisement lately appeared in one of the daily papers:—"An artist and author, of twenty years' experience, solicits the aid of the benevolent. He has written 30,000 lines of original composition in English verse, and never gained a shilling; twelve tragedies, and two comedies, of which he offered the best to Drury Lane and Covent Garden. He published in 1830, at the cost of £40, a poetical volume, sent copies to all the Universities, and sold the rest for £1 7s. as waste paper. Being now arrived at destitution, he proposes to relieve himself by publishing another volume, consisting of an heroic poem, satire, essays, ballads, &c."

Humility.—Humility is a virtue all preach, none practise, and yet every body is content to hear. The master thinks it good doctrine for his servant, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy for the laity.

Calvin.—Calvin, while minister at Geneva, had a salary of 300 livres only. He was subject to eight different disorders, which afflicted him unceasingly, and rendered his temper almost insupportable; and induced the Germans to say, that they would rather go to hell with Beza than to heaven with Calvin. Every day he taught theology, preached, and held various conferences; but notwithstanding his diseases and his numerous avocations, he has left us nine volumes of his works in folio. Among these, some are very good, such as his work on the Trinity, against Servetus, and that on the twelve lesser Prophets. He was well acquainted with Latin, and was one of the best French writers of his time. He died at Geneva in 1564, aged fifty-five.

Father Dickson's Last.—Being asked "Why Daniel O'Connell made so bad a speech in defence of the traversers at the state trials"—the Father of the Irish bar replied—"Because Dan was speaking against his own conviction."

Diseases.—Every country has diseases peculiar to its own climate. That of Palestine is the leprosy. As hogs are subject to it, and consequently likely to keep up the contagion, it was probably on that ground that Moses forbade the use of them to the Israelites. The French, in their frequent voyages to the East during the crusades, contracted the leprosy, communicated the disease, and rendered it extremely common in these countries. When these expeditions ceased, the disease ceased also, in consequence of the remedies applied, and the care which was taken to sequester the infected persons from communication with others.

The Editor of the *Ohio Statesman* asks the following question:—"If the man has nothing when he gets married, and the gal has nothing, is her things hizen, or his things hurn?"

Arguing in a Circle.—"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you, it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," replied she, "I choose to keep it, for it is equally emblematical of mine for you, it has no beginning."

"Knowles and Power were together. Knowles says—'Power, have you any commands for Ireland? I'm just going over. Power replied—'No; but to what part are you going?' 'Oh, answers Sheridan, 'I haven't made up my mind yet.' 'Think,' says the doctor 'of a man asking another for commands, when he didn't know to what part he was going.'—*Memoir of Doctor Maginn, in the Dublin University Magazine.*

A Gigantic Youth.—A clergyman in this county has a son, only fourteen years of age, who is six feet three inches high, and stout in proportion, his foot measuring thirteen and a half in length. Both his parents are below the average stature.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Bad spelling is sometimes the best, as in the case of the beer vender who wrote over his shop door—"Bear sold here," manifestly implying, as was observed by Theodore Hook, that it was his own *Bruin*.

Quantity and Quality.—A marquis said to a financier, "I would have you to know that I am a man of quality." "And I" replied the financier, "am a man of quantity."

Invention of Lithography.—Fifty years ago, there lived at Munich a poor fellow, by name Aloys Senefelder, who was in so little repute as an author and artist, that printers and engravers refused to publish his works at their own charges, and so set him upon some plan to do without their aid. In the first place, Aloys invented a certain kind of ink which would resist the action of the acid that is usually employed by engravers, and with this he made his experiments upon copper-plates as long as he could afford to purchase them. He found that to write upon the plates backwards, after the manner of engravers, required much skill and many trials, and he thought that were he to practise upon any other polished surface—a smooth stone, for instance, the least costly article imaginable—he might spare the expense of the copper until he had sufficient skill to use it. One day, it is said, that Aloys was called upon to write—rather an humble composition for an author and an artist—a washing bill. He had no paper at hand, and so he wrote out the bill with some of his newly-invented ink, upon one of his Kilheim stones. Some time afterwards he thought he would try and take an impression of his washing bill—he did, and succeeded. Senefelder invented lithography.—*Westminster Review.*

The Crusaders.—Our historians of the crusades speak only of Godfrey de Bouillon; only a few more learned than the rest seem to know that the Count de St. Gilles had any share in them; while in the Saracen histories, a great deal is said of the Count de St. Gilles, and very little of his rival.

Young Cardinals.—The two youngest Cardinals on record, are Odet de Chatillon, who afterwards became a Calvinist, and the Cardinal Infant. The first was only eleven years old, the second some months younger.

The King of Siam's Pavilion.—The King of Siam has, in one of his country seats, a pavilion of a very extraordinary kind. The tables, chairs, and cabinets, with which it is furnished, are of crystal; the walls, roof, and sides, are formed of glass, an inch thick, and a fathom in breadth, and so finely united with mastic, as transparent as glass itself, that not a drop of water can penetrate the building. There is but one door, which closes so exactly, that it is as impervious to water as the rest of the building. A Chinese engineer constructed the pavilion in this manner, as a certain remedy against the insupportable heat of that country. It is twenty-eight feet in length by sixteen in breadth; and is placed in the midst of a large basin, paved and covered with marble of different colours. The basin can be filled with water in a quarter of an hour, and emptied as rapidly. When those who are to occupy the pavilion have entered, the gate is shut, the seams stopped with mastic to prevent the entry of water; and the sluices being opened, the large surrounding basin is immediately filled to the top of the dome, which allows a passage of air for the respiration of those within. Nothing, it is said, can be more delightful than the agreeable coolness enjoyed in this delightful pavilion; while all around is scorched and burnt up by the intolerable heat of the sun.

Indolence.—When the Duke of Newcastle left the ministry, a whole closet of American dispatches was found unopened.

Esprit de la Politesse.—The following compliment was lately paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last he must give it up, he apologised by saying, "The fact is, madam, it is impossible for anything bad to come from your mouth."

Sancho Panza.—In Sancho Panza, a comedy in three acts, by Dufreni, the Duke says, at the beginning of the third act, "I begin to get tired of Sancho;"—"So do I," said a wag in the pit, taking his hat and walking out. This sealed the fate of the piece.

Value of a Voice.—A leading actor at the opera having fallen sick, the first night of the representation of a new play, an inferior one was chosen to supply his place. He sang, and was hissed; but without being disconcerted, he looked steadfastly at the pit and said, "Gentlemen, I don't understand this: Do you think that for 600 livres per annum, which I receive, I can afford to give you a 2000 crowns' voice?" The public were so pleased with the sally, that the actor was allowed to proceed with great applause.

Asking Questions.—When still a young man and eager for instruction, Voltaire was perpetually putting questions. Despreaux on one occasion reproved him for this propensity, with impatience and something of harshness. At a more advanced age, he held people who are ever asking questions in such aversion, that he has often been known to rise bluntly and leave his place. He said to an inhabitant of Geneva, who had furnished him with the idea and model of the interrogating Bailiff in the "Droit du Seigneur,"—"Sir, I am very well pleased to see you; but I inform you before-hand, that I know nothing about what you are going to ask."

A Quid Pro Quo.—Masson, Regent of Trinity College, had asked one of his friends to lend him a book, which he wished to consult, and received for answer—"That he never allowed his books to go out of his room, but that, if he chose to come there, he was welcome to read as long as he pleased." Some days afterwards this pedant applied to Masson for the loan of his bellows, who replied—"That he never allowed his bellows to go out of his room, but that, if he chose to come there, he was welcome to blow as long as he pleased."

Helen.—Every one speaks of the beautiful Helen, but few are aware that she had five husbands, Theseus, Menelaus, Paris, Deiphobus, and Achilles; that she was hanged in the Isle of Rhodes by the servants of Polixo; and that, in the war of which she was the cause, 886,000 Greeks and 670,000 Trojans lost their lives.

BIRTHS.

At Maryvale, Liverpool, on the 2nd inst., the lady of Colonel Gwynne, of a son.

At Enmore, Newtown, on Saturday, the 6th instant, Mrs. J. F. Josephson, of twin daughters.

At Miller's Point, Sydney, on the 11th July, the lady of Frederick Ebsworth, Esq., of a daughter.

At her residence, George-street, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Thomas Woolley, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, at Fort-street, Mrs. Mashfield Mason, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at his residence, Smith-street, Wollongong, William Cuninghame Haldane, Esq., of Lainshaw, Vale of Olwyd.

At her residence, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Hanrah Jane Britten, wife of Mr. Thomas Britten, bookseller, Pitt-street, aged 39 years.

On the 8th instant, at his residence, Government Gardens, Mr. Naismith Robertson, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, aged 60 years.

Sydney Markets.

WHEAT. 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Fine flour.....11s. to 12s.
Second ditto. 9s. to 10s.
No. 1 biscuit, per cwt. 22s.
No. 2 ditto 16s.
Bread, the 2lb. loaf, 3d.

BRAN, 10d. to 1s. per bushel.

MAIZE, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel, retail.

OATS, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d. per bushel, retail.

BARLEY, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d. per bushel.

HAY, wholesale price, £3 to £4 per ton, retail prices, from 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, best, 2s. 0d. per lb.; other sorts, downwards to 9d.; salt butter, from 6d. to 1s.; bakers' butter, 4d to 6d.; cheese, 3d. to 8d.; eggs, 9d. to 1s. 0d. per dozen; bacon, 6d. to 8d.; ham, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; lard, 4d. to 6d.

FRUIT.—Oranges, from 4d. to 9d. per dozen; apples, 1s. to 3s. per dozen; pears, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; lemons 2d. to 3d. per dozen; loquats, 4d. per quart; quinces, 8d. to 1s. 3d. per dozen; Pomegranates, 6d each; native currants, 2d. per qt. green bananas 2s. to 2s. 3d. per dozen.

POTATOES.—Colonial potatoes, £2 0s. to £2 10s. per ton, retail, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; Derwents, from £4 to £4 4s. per ton, the retail price, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.

VEGETABLES.—Pickling cabbages, 6d. to 8d. each; peas, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per peck; French beans, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per peck; cabbages, 1s. to 6s. per dozen; turnips and carrots, 2d. to 3d. per bunch; shallots and common radishes 1d. per bunch; lettuces, 2d. to 4d. each; water-cresses, 1d. to 2d. per bundle; asparagus, 6d. per bundle; rhubarb, 4d. per bundle; leeks and young onions, 1d. to 2d. per bundle; dried onions, 2d. per lb; vegetable marrows, 4d. to 6d. each; horse-radishes 1d. to 6d. per stick; Rio Pumpkins, 4s. per dozen; common pumpkins, from 2s. to 5s. per dozen; spinach, 6d. per dish; celery, 2d. to 6d. per stick; garlic, 1s. per lb.; love apples, 6d. per dozen.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef per quarter, and mutton per carcass, ½d. to ¾d. per lb., and from 1d. to 2d. per single lb.; pork, 3d. to 3½d. per lb., retail, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; veal, 3d. to 3½d. per lb. by the carcass, and 5d. to 5½d. per single lb.

POULTRY.—Fowls, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d. per pair; ducks, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ditto; geese, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. each; cock turkeys, 6s. to 8s. each, hen birds and small cocks, from 6s. to 7s. per pair.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

On Saturday, from the Whale Fishery, having left Sydney the 4th September, 1842, the barque *Nelson*, Rogers, master, with 580 barrels of sperm oil.

On Sunday, from a coasting voyage, the barque *Avon*, Jones, master—put in for repairs.

On Monday, from Adelaide 6th and Port Phillip 27th June, the brig *Dorset*, Walsh, master, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. R. W. Giles, Mr. V. L. Pohle, Mrs., Miss, and Master Debus, Mr. Hart, Mr. S. Jones, and Mr. R. Smith.

On Tuesday, from Port Phillip, the brig *Christina*, Pearce, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. Hassell, Mr. Pibrou, Mr. H. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Cooper and daughter, and Mrs. Leado.

On Friday from Liverpool 20th February, and the Cape of Good Hope 10th May, the barque *Haidee*, Marshall, master, with a general cargo. Passengers, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Edward Lee and four daughters.

DEPARTURES

On Saturday, for Madras, the ship *Equestrian*, Cromarty, master, with horses, &c. Passengers, Hon. Judge Burton, lady, and servant, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. G. H. T. Hicks, and Mr. J. Alcock, surgeon. Steerage, Messrs. J. W. Bartlett, R. Forsay, J. Cox, W. Good, W. Mather, Mr. O'Keefe, W. Bridges, J. Doyle, P. Cowman, C. Battington, W. Barnes, W. Harriett, and J. Suzerstrang.

Same day, for the South Sea Islands, H. M. S. *North Star*, Sir Everard Home, captain.

Same day, for the Mauritius, the barque *Regia*, Morrison, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. F. B. Johnson, and Mr. G. B. Black.

Same day, for the Bay of Islands and Tahiti, the schooner *Harlequin*, Cooney, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. Williams and Mr. W. Ainsworth.

Same day, for Adelaide, the brig *Emma*, Fox, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. T. Austin, Mr. Joshua, Mr. Garland, Mr. P. Satten, Mr. and Mrs. Gee, and child, and Mr. Thompson.

On Tuesday, for Hobart Town, the schooner *Waterlily*, Hayle, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mr. James Gibbons, two Misses and two Masters Prout, Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. J. B. Solomon, and Mr. J. Jones.

On Thursday, for London, the barque *Achilles*, Veale, master, with Colonial produce. Passengers, Mrs. Garrett, Mr. Goodwin, Mrs. Barnett and two children, Messrs. Stephenson, Armstead, Lawes, Horry, Mr. Dean and child, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Banbury, and 39 Canadian emancipists.

Same day, for Akaroa, New Zealand, the schooner *Vanguard*, Pilford, master, with sundries. Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Messrs. W. Donald, Thomas Myles, and Josiah Dickson.

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COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, RUM of superior quality, at any strength. Sample may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

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ON SALE.

TWENTY (20) tons coarse Liverpool Salt

Ten (10) tons fine Liverpool salt

Five hundred (500) dozen baskets salt

Five (5) caroteels currants

Thirty barrels negrohead tobacco, ex *Navigator*, best brand

Twenty tons sugar, ex *John Dalton*

Two hundred York hams

Two hundred chests hyson-skin, ex *Chelydra*, *Trinidad*, *Australasian Packet*, and *Kelso*.

Terms as usual.

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beg to announce to their connexion and the public, that they have just received from their agents designs for the latest fashions, with a general assortment of materials suitable for a tailoring trade of the first order; they flatter themselves that the scientific and expeditious manner in which the orders entrusted to them are at all times dispatched is too notorious to require comment, but they pledge themselves that they will, in these depressed times, offer the same advantages in the regulation of their charges, as in the cut, quality, and workmanship of their goods.

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N.B.—Tailors supplied with cut lengths of cloth, silk serges, silicias (black and drab), sewi igs, buttons, and trimmings, of every description, at a liberal reduction for the trade.
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and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, at five per cent. compound interest, or may be paid off, at the pleasure of the assurer.

Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s. 10d., annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s. 3d., may remain, leaving the nett only £13 10s. 7d.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information may be obtained at the office.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS WALKER,

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Actuary

ANCIENT AND MODERN LITERATURE.

ON SALE at the publishing office of Duncan's WEEKLY REGISTER, King-street, a choice and extensive collection of **BOOKS**, comprising the principal classical works in the English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek Languages. This collection contains some rare and valuable editions, which are usually to be met with only in the libraries of the curious.

Just Published, price One Shilling,

A **NEW ESSAY ON THE MAKING OF WINE** collected from Rozier, Gay Lussac Chaptal, Olivier, Fabbroni, and all the best authorities.

To be had of all Booksellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

BY

MR. STUBBS,

A **FREEHOLD ESTATE**, with large Stone-built House and Premises erected thereon, in

CLARENCE-STREET,

Second door only from Margaret-street, leading to the

Steam Navigation Company's Offices, Shipping Wharf and Warehouses.

THE WINE SHADES;

OR,

OLD BLACK HORSE INN,

Will be put up to public competition, under instructions given to Mr. Stubbs, "for and on behalf of the Estate of the late

MR. THOMAS ASHTON,"

At the Mart, King-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1844,

Sale to commence at Twelve precisely.

THE HOUSE

Contains, on the basement floor, a very large kitchen, capable of being divided off, with fire-place and other necessary conveniences.

THE FIRST FLOOR

Comprises three rooms, with entrance hall, passage and large stair-case; on the right hand is one very large room, suitable, with some alterations, for a large public dining room of a lodging-house; on the left is one good room in front of the street, used as a shop, and a bed-room overlooking Darling Harbour at the back.

THE SECOND FLOOR

Has four rooms, with spacious lobby, well lighted from a large window opening to Clarence-street; two rooms are in front, and two back overlooking the shipping, and opposite to the harbour.

THE YARD

is entered by a good carriage way from Clarence-street at the side of the house; a large range of buildings extending from side to side is at the end of the premises, used as coach-houses, stabling, &c., &c. The whole is well provided against intrusion.

THIS SITUATION

is unquestionably well-in for all the most profitable part of the traffic going on with the steamers, and it would seem a good spot as for a

TRAVELLERS' HOME

for strangers, or new arrivals, independent of the running custom flowing from the coasting and general colonial trade, all of which seems to come from Church-hill way for the steamers.

IF THE GOVERNMENT

Next year remove all the troops and open the Barrack-square, then Hunter-street no doubt will be continued to nearly opposite this very house; which will be conspicuously placed in one of the most magnificent streets in all Sydney—right from the Domain to the steamers. The property will rise 500 per cent. instant; at present it wants some little "brushing-up," and no doubt the present tenants would be very glad to take a good long lease at a considerable increase of weekly rent.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue to be paid on the completion of the Title Deeds.

Title—Grant from the Crown. 386

TO STOREKEEPERS GROCERS WINE MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, 489 George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

To Close Accounts.

Ten cases superior claret, three dozen each
Four cases white hermitage (pints) six dozen each

Ten cases first class champagne, two dozen each

Ten ditto ditto ditto three ditto ditto

Ten hogsheads brandy, good brands

One case potted herrings

One case 2lb tins cod fish

One case 4lb tins salmon

One case 2lb tins ditto

Ninety cases bottled fruits

Forty-four cases bottled fruits

Twelve cases assorted sauces

Six cases bottled vinegar, (best London)

Two hogsheads basket salt

Sixty cases pickles

ALSO,

Invoice of choice paintings.

Terms at sale.

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